

Moscow, London review Mideast

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and British Foreign Ministry officials held confidential talks Monday on the situation in the Middle East, a British embassy spokesman said. He said the talks covered the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and other sources of tension in the region but that no details of the substance of the discussions would be made public. The British side at the talks was led by Stephen Egerton, assistant under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office and the Soviet team by Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near East Department. The British spokesman said the talks were a routine part of a series of consultations between Moscow and London. The last such talks, in Moscow in July, covered the situation in Africa. Western diplomats have said both sides view the contacts as a useful means of explaining their governments' policies and clearing misunderstandings about each others' intentions.

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Israelis defuse Jerusalem bomb

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli police Monday safely defused a bomb planted outside a supermarket in West Jerusalem, a police spokesman said. He did not give details.

Fighting flares near Kharroub

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy fighting erupted Monday between the "Lebanese Forces" and mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militias in the Iqlim Al-Kharroub region south of Beirut, security sources said. The fighting occurred between coastal villages 11 kilometres north of Israeli frontlines at the Awali River.

IPU chief condemns Red Sea mining

GENEVA (R) — The Sudanese president of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) condemned "senseless mining" of the Red Sea Monday, saying it extended the scope of the Gulf war and threatened the whole area. Izzeddin Al Sayed told the opening session of the IPU's 72nd conference that the four-year-old conflict between Iran and Iraq had recently assumed dangerous dimensions. Some 450 parliamentary deputies from nearly 100 countries are attending the six-day conference of the IPU which links parliaments around the world.

Bomb scare on B.A. plane at Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A British Airways TriStar with 201 passengers and 13 crew aboard returned to Cairo airport an hour after takeoff for London Monday after the airline received a telephoned bomb threat. British Airways officials said. They said the airline contacted the captain of the plane, which took off from Cairo international airport at 4.16 p.m. (1316 GMT), and he decided to return. All the passengers and crew were evacuated and cargo and luggage removed from the plane for a search by Egyptian security police, the officials said. But nothing was found, and the officials said they were treating the threat as a hoax.

Qatar reports oil slick not spotted

BAHRAIN (R) — A Qatari environmental official said Monday that aerial and naval surveys had so far failed to find an oil slick reported by a tugboat two days ago. The official said the surveys would continue as a precaution. The tug Gallant 1, based in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, on Saturday reported an oil slick several hundred kilometres square in area between Qatar and Iran.

Vietnam frees French captives

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam has freed two French women captured after their yacht strayed into its waters, a French embassy official said Monday. The two were among six people on board the U.S.-registered So Fong when it was detained off southern Vietnam on July 22 while sailing to Hong Kong from Singapore.

INSIDE

- OIC reactivating Gulf mediation, page 2
- UNESCO failed to honour Aqsa allocations, Nijm says, page 3
- Where do the bombs come from, by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Gulf Arab states sceptical of mixed marriages, page 5
- McEnroe wins Transamerica Open title, page 6
- Israeli inflation may hit 1300%, page 7
- Reagan says U.S. ready for constructive East-West talks, page 8

Murphy in Israel after talks with Assad

Signs emerge of new U.S. role in Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese leaders Monday resumed intensive reconciliation talks as a top U.S. diplomat shuttled around the Middle East in a new bid to get foreign troops out of the country.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who flew to Beirut after last week's suicide bomb attack on a U.S. embassy annex, had talks in Damascus with President Hafez Al Assad and then flew to Israel.

Syria's official news agency SANA said Mr. Murphy and Mr. Assad exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon, particularly an Israeli troop withdrawal. In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials said Mr. Murphy was expected to confer with Israel's new Prime Minister Shimon Peres and brief him on the Damascus talks.

Mr. Murphy, who discussed Lebanon's demands for an Israeli pullout with government leaders here last week, appeared to be leading a new U.S. drive for a broad Lebanese settlement.

A key element in any lasting settlement would be a speedy withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied south. Israel and Washington have in the past insisted on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal from north and east Lebanon.

to ending the Israeli occupation of the south.

Mr. Murphy later told reporters he had assured Mr. Karami and President Amin Gemayel that Washington would step up its efforts to help them achieve reconciliation and "extend the authority of the central government to the borders of Lebanon."

The next day Mr. Karami said of the Israeli occupation: "This will not last long, and I am sure of what I am saying."

At the United Nations on Monday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, denouncing the "despicable act of barbarism" in the attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut, hinted that the United States was ready to begin a new round of diplomacy aimed at bringing peace to Lebanon.

"All of Lebanon's friends should work together to help end this nightmare," Mr. Reagan told 39th session of the United Nations. "The tragedy of Lebanon has not ended," said Mr. Reagan. "Only last week, a despicable act of barbarism reminded us once again that Lebanon continues to suffer."

However, Mr. Reagan stopped short of saying directly that the United States was going to respond positively to Israeli pleas for assistance in pulling out its troops.

'Islamic Jihad' threatens 'another blow against U.S.'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Islamic Jihad, the group that claimed responsibility for bombing the U.S. embassy annex in east Beirut on Thursday, has threatened another suicide truck bombings of the Beirut newspaper As Safir reported Monday.

"A big operation will be carried out against American interests soon to avenge the martyrs of Sohmor," As Safir quoted an anonymous telephone caller who claimed to speak for "Islamic Jihad" as telling the newspaper Sunday night.

2 Israelis killed, 10 wounded in 6 attacks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two Israelis were killed and 10 wounded in six separate attacks in South Lebanon Sunday, the Israeli army announced in Tel Aviv Monday.

In the most serious attack, a soldier and a member of the Shin Bet secret service were killed and another soldier wounded when resistance forces opened fire on an Israeli army vehicle near Kafr Meshki in east Lebanon late Sunday night, according to news reports reaching Beirut.

Nine other Israeli soldiers wounded in a series of five attacks against the Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon on Sunday, the second anniversary of the "Lebanese National Resistance Movement" against the Jewish state's occupation of almost one third of its neighbors.

Resistance commanders also staged a daring attack against the Israeli occupation forces with a sea-borne operation on Sunday. Five commandos aboard a rubber dinghy approached an Israeli position at the mouth of the Awali River, the Israeli "front-line" in Lebanon, and opened fire on the Israeli soldiers and wounded one.

In the ensuing gunbattle, in which an Israeli gunboat and land patrols took part, three of the commandos were killed and two were taken prisoner, according to Israeli versions of the attack. Israel also said that one of the dead included a French woman.

An Israeli army spokesman said the woman was a 34-year-old French national, Francoise Kashten from Nice. She used the name of Rema Nabulsi in the resistance organization, the spokesman said. No further details were available on the nationalities of the rest of the commandos.

Israel said the dinghy appeared to be heading for the Israeli shore further north in a "hostage-taking" mission.

The escalated attacks against the Israelis came after a massacre last week in which, according to Israeli reports, 15 South Lebanese villagers were killed and about 30 wounded by gunmen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army (SLA)" headed by Antoine Lahad.

A week before the Israeli elections July 23, Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri called for increased attacks against Israeli forces to hasten their withdrawal from Lebanon.



KING, QUEEN RETURN: Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Monday concluded a private visit to Britain, during which King Hussein held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a number of British officials and watched the Farnborough Aviation Exhibition. The King and Queen were received upon arrival at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (Petra photo)

Fateh plans to send envoys to Arab states

By Lamlis K. Antoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Fateh, the mainstream commando movement in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), plans to send delegations to various Arab countries to explain to their governments the rift between the organization and the Syrian leadership, a senior Fateh official said here Monday.

Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander of the PLO and member of the Central Committee of Fateh, said the delegations will travel to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq, the Gulf Arab states, North and South Yemen, Algeria and Tunisia, in addition to the Soviet Union. The delegation to Algeria will be headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and will include Fateh Central Committee member Salah Khalaf. Mr. Wazir said.

Mr. Wazir, who arrived in Amman Sunday after attending a meeting of the Fateh Central Committee in Tunis following another round of intense talks in Algiers with leaders of a "democratic alliance" which groups four other factions of the PLO, said that the Fateh leadership has decided to on a date to convene the Palestine National Council (PNC).

But, Mr. Wazir said, Fateh preferred to keep the date as secret and the delegations visiting the various Arab countries will inform their governments of the date.

Mr. Wazir also confirmed that renewed efforts by South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammedi to reconcile the Syrian leadership

with Mr. Arafat have failed and an announcement in Algiers after the Fateh "democratic alliance" talks that the PNC session, which was originally scheduled to take place on Sept. 28, has been postponed aimed at giving more time for joint Algerian and South Yemeni efforts to mediate the rift between the PLO chairman and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Another round of talks between representatives of Fateh and the "democratic alliance" is scheduled to take place in Algiers in 10 days and that meeting will decide to convene the PNC whether or not Syrian-backed factions in the PLO were willing to attend the session, Mr. Wazir said.

"Fateh is determined to convene the PNC as soon as possible," Mr. Wazir said. His statement indicated that the Fateh leadership attached little importance to the "national alliance" demanding the ouster of Mr. Arafat from his post as the chairman of the PLO.

Fateh sources, meanwhile, told the Jordan Times that George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the four factions in the "democratic alliance" was reluctant to go ahead with convening the PNC without reconciling the "national alliance" with the Fateh leadership. Mr. Habash maintained a stand that the PNC should not be convened until the "national alliance" has been reconciled, which in effect meant settling of all disputes between the Syrian and PLO leadership, the sources said.

Reagan proposes new exchanges with Soviets

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Reagan Monday proposed regular meetings between senior U.S. and Soviet officials and detailed exchanges of military information in a largely conciliatory speech at the U.N. General Assembly.

He told world leaders: "I feel particularly strongly about breaking down the barriers between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union, and between our political, military and other leaders."

Mr. Reagan is to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Friday for his first talks with a senior Soviet leader since he took office in 1981. Mr. Gromyko is attending the General Assembly session.

Mr. Reagan suggested the high level contacts could lead to preparations for a U.S.-Soviet summit, saying there was "no sane alternative to negotiations on arms control and other issues."

He proposed to "institutionalize regular ministerial or cabinet-level meetings" on a wide agenda of issues. He said that such talks could consider, for example, "the exchange of outlines of five-

Arab League opens low-key meeting

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League council began a two-day meeting in Tunis Monday without most Arab foreign ministers who are in New York for the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. Arab League officials said only one minister was present — Mauritania's Ahmad Ould Minnih, who was already in Tunis for consultations with the Tunisian government. Most Arab states are represented by ambassadors. Officials said the meeting was likely to be devoted to administrative and financial questions. The key issue facing the 21-member Arab League — holding a long-delayed Arab summit in Saudi Arabia in November — is likely to be discussed by the ministers in New York. Among questions on the agenda of the council, which holds regular meetings in Tunis twice a year, are reinforcing the Arab boycott of Israel, reviving Afro-Arab cooperation, and a draft cooperation agreement between the league and the U.N. high commission for refugees.

Israel exploiting Arab resources, Hassan tells agricultural conference

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday said Israel has so far constructed 130 settlements on the occupied West Bank constituting about 51 per cent of the occupied territories, and the Jewish is exploiting Arab waters for establishing agricultural projects in these settlements at the expense of Arab citizens.

Prince Hassan said: "The Rome report predicted that food security will be one of the most dangerous problems facing the Arab World until the year 2000 and even in the next century."

Despite this problem, Prince Hassan added, it is possible to find a solution because the Arab World has enough natural, water, human and financial resources which are capable of increasing the agricultural production many folds if the resources are used in a proper manner.

Prince Hassan added that the area of cultivated land is nearly one-fourth of the land suitable for agriculture and that the major portion of Arab water resources are not exploited yet. Hence, Prince Hassan added, there is a wide scope for horizontal expansion in agricultural production.

"Our objective is to achieve a kind of self-sufficiency in agricultural production in the Arab World, which will enhance our food security and guarantee for us the freedom of taking our own decisions in our affairs and will provide Arab citizens with sufficient food, particularly in the rural and poor areas," Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan referred to the Amman economic summit conference which was held in 1980, saying that the summit's decisions

The demand for foodstuffs, Prince Hassan said, has increased at an annual rate of four to seven per cent in most of the Arab countries during the period from 1967 to 1977 in view of the rise in income and growth of world population, while agricultural production did not rise significantly.

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(Continued on page 3)

British probe confirms Red Sea find as mine

CAIRO (AP) — British navy crews, seeking to unravel the mystery behind Red Sea explosions, have confirmed a device found in the Gulf of Suez was a modern mine and have removed its instruments to try and determine its origin, a British embassy source said Monday.

"We have now established that the object is indeed a mine," said the well-placed source, who asked not to be identified by name. "We have cut the mine in two, separating the instrumentation part from the part containing the explosives. We have lifted the instrumentation part from the water, and our people are examining it now. This may take several days."

The explosive section of the three-metre-long mine remains submerged in about 10 metres of water, he added. Osama Al Baz, President Hosni

Mubarak's chief political adviser, told reporters Egyptian and British experts have not yet determined who laid the mine, which may have been among those which damaged 19 ships in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea since July.

"We have not reached any conclusive evidence in this respect, and we are not going to jump to any conclusions prematurely," Mr. Baz said. "We have to have iron-clad evidence before pointing a finger of accusation to this party or that."

Egyptian officials have threatened reprisals, including a ban on use of the strategic Suez Canal, against any nation found to have planted the mines. Egyptian sources suspect Libya and possibly Iran planted the mines to disrupt shipping in the area, but both nations deny responsibility.

IAEA chief calls for greater nuclear safety

VIENNA (R) — The head of a U.N. nuclear energy agency said Monday that nuclear accidents had taken place last year and urged greater safety measures.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director-General Hans Blix said the agency was revamping its safety guidelines and he intended setting up an advisory body on international nuclear safety.

He told the IAEA annual conference in Vienna that at the world's 300 nuclear power plants there were no accidents last year that jeopardised human health or the environment.

"However, some accidents associated with nuclear activities other than nuclear power did take place, and this underscores the need for increasing attention to radiation protection in areas not related to power generation," he said.

Mr. Blix did not specify the accidents, but they are believed to have been in medical and research fields.

The agency, set up in 1957, promotes peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It also helps to formulate international law and codes of practice governing the nuclear

industry.

Mr. Blix said updated safety standards of radiation protection had not yet been implemented by all IAEA members.

"This situation... raises the question whether more could be done to ensure better radiation protection and reduce the risk of further accidents," he said.

He said the IAEA was also preparing guidelines on mutual help among members to cope with a nuclear accident or radiation emergency.

Mr. Blix said that after several years of slump, demand for nuclear power would pick up in the long-term as the world recovered from recession.

But nuclear power had maintained its position as a safe, economic and reliable source of energy, he added.

He told the conference that 25 new nuclear power stations began operating last year, bringing the world total to 313, providing 12 per cent of world electricity and eight per cent of generating capacity.

Seven IAEA members now generated between 20 and 50 per cent of their electricity from nuclear plants.

Related story on page 8

OIC reportedly reactivating mediation to end Gulf war

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Arab states of the Gulf region and the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) were reliably reported Monday to be reactivating their mediation bids to bring the four-year-old Iran-Iraq war to an end.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived unexpectedly in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, for urgent talks with OIC Secretary General Habib Chanti and Gambian President Dawda Jawara on means of reviving the mediation efforts.

The three men were to hold secret talks later in the day to hammer out details of a revamped peace plan, before they were to visit Baghdad and Tehran.

Mr. Arafat said that a military disengagement proposals, to be enforced by an OIC military commission, was one of the main topics of discussion during the planned meeting.

The OIC and the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have evidently been encouraged by an Iranian overture, issued Saturday by Parliament Speaker

Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, to end the Gulf war.

Mr. Rafsanjani who is a close lieutenant of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said that unidentified Gulf Arab leaders were to visit Tehran shortly for peace talks.

Arab diplomatic sources said that the Emir of Qatar and the president of the United Arab Emirates, who had received personal messages from Iranian President Ali Khamenei, would be actively involved in a renewed mediation bid between Iraq and Iran.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic integration and collective defence alliance.

Senior government officials along the Gulf reacted sceptically

to Mr. Rafsanjani's statement, noting that he had coupled his overture with a threat to close the Hormuz Strait if Iraq continued to attack Iranian oil installations.

The Hormuz is a vital oil tanker sea lane, the sole outlet at the southern end of the Gulf.

"The Iranian overture lack credibility," said one government official in Kuwait, refusing to be identified. "While speaking of peace, the Iranians also referred to the possibility of launching their massive ground attack on Basra."

Iran has brought some 400,000 regulars and volunteers to its southwestern flank for a long-expected "grand offensive" on the southern Iraqi Basra region.

Iraq said that about 500,000 soldiers were bracing to repulse the Basra onslaught.

GCC officials said the new mediation bid calls mainly for an Iranian pledge to abstain from any further attacks on oil tankers in neutral waters south of the war zone.

The independent Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Sayassa, meanwhile

quoted unidentified Syrian officials as saying that Saudi Arabia and Syria were in constant contact over means of resuscitating the GCC mediation bid between the warring neighbours.

The attacks on oil tankers and bulk carriers, committed by both Iraq and Iran, has been a by-product of the Gulf war, with the Iraqis trying to undermine the Iranian economy by blocking its oil exports.

The Iranians have been retaliating with air attacks on Arab and other tankers near Arab territorial waters, accusing some of the GCC member countries of pro-Iraqi bias.

Al-Sayassa said the Saudi-Syrian contacts have evolved a joint visualisation of ways and means of ending the Gulf conflict.

"This visualisation has been offered to (Iranian President Ali) Khamenei during his recent visit to Syria," said Al-Sayassa.

"It also was reviewed in talks between Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah and Syrian officials in Damascus earlier this month."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher shakes hands with Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou

Monday on the situation in the Mediterranean and

prior to talks at her country residence, Chequers.

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senting credentials to the chief executive.

Mr. Osama Al Baz, director of Mubarak's office for political affairs, told reporters the return of ambassadors to Cairo and Moscow, "does not mean a shift in cooperation between the two countries... this is just a return to normalcy because it was unacceptable that the previous ambassador (Soviet) should continue for all

these years."

Mr. Belonogov arrived in Cairo last Tuesday and met Foreign Minister Ismail Abdul Meguid two days later for his first contact with the Egyptian leadership.

Mr. Belonogov then expressed optimism about the development of Egyptian-Soviet relations, badly strained since President Anwar Sadat unceremoniously expelled some 17,000 Soviet military personnel in 1972.

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Egypt welcomes Chad agreement

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt hopes that the recently concluded agreement between France and Libya for a mutual withdrawal of their troops from Chad will be implemented "with good intentions," the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The statement was the first official Egyptian reaction to the agreement announced in Paris on Sept. 17 following a visit to Tripoli (Libya) by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

In the statement, distributed by the official Middle East News Agency, the ministry said "Egypt hopes that the Franco-Libyan agreement will be implemented with good intentions, and will lead to the withdrawal of Libyan troops from all Chadian territory."

The Egyptian government has consistently supported Chadian President Hissene Habre against his Libyan-backed rival, former President Goukouni Oueddei.

"Egypt's position is unchanged and clear in supporting Chad and its national leadership and the unity of its territory and independence," the statement said.

"Therefore it matters to Egypt to consult with the legitimate Chadian government headed by Hissene Habre on this new development, which primarily concerns Chad."

A high-level Chadian delegation from Mr. Habre's government will arrive in Cairo "within the next few days," the agency added.

Shultz: U.S. ready for new M.E. diplomatic effort

NEW YORK (AP) — Secretary of State George Shultz said Sunday night the United States is prepared to launch a new diplomatic effort in the Middle East and would welcome "a constructive role" by the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Shultz told reporters a successful American effort depended on the cooperation of all parties. His remarks appeared directed at Syria, which torpedoed a U.S. plan for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon last year.

Mr. Shultz said Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was under instruction "to talk to our friends in the area" as well as

with Syrian officials.

"We always want to be helpful," Mr. Shultz said. But, he added, "you can be helpful if all the parties want you to be."

Asked if the administration wanted Soviet help in the Middle East, Mr. Shultz said: "We're always glad to have a constructive role played by anybody... we'll just have to see where we go on that."

The Soviets have close ties with Syria, while U.S. influence with President Hafez Al Assad's government is considered minimal.

President Reagan and Mr. Shultz will discuss the Middle East in their meetings this week with

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

"The Middle East is a subject that is very important to both countries," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Murphy was sent to Beirut ostensibly to check on security arrangements after the U.S. embassy annex was struck by a suicide assault Thursday, in which two Americans were killed and a number of others injured.

Mr. Shultz said Mr. Murphy would be touching bases throughout the area. He stopped in Damascus on Sunday and apparently will make stops in Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

"The potential for us to assist is there," said a White House official who declined to be identified.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, meanwhile, has indicated he would call on the United States to arrange the withdrawal of its government's forces from southern Lebanon. Significantly, this would not require the Syrians to pull out as well.

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New Soviet ambassador to Cairo presents credentials to Mubarak

CAIRO (AP) — Alexander Belonogov, the first Soviet ambassador to Egypt in three years, presented his credentials to President Hosni Mubarak Monday.

Mr. Belonogov declined to answer reporters' questions as he emerged from a half-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak at the presidential Kubbah Palace.

The meeting lasted a little longer than the customary 20 minutes allotted to ambassadors pre-

senting credentials to the chief executive.

Mr. Osama Al Baz, director of Mubarak's office for political affairs, told reporters the return of ambassadors to Cairo and Moscow, "does not mean a shift in cooperation between the two countries... this is just a return to normalcy because it was unacceptable that the previous ambassador (Soviet) should continue for all

these years."

Mr. Belonogov arrived in Cairo last Tuesday and met Foreign Minister Ismail Abdul Meguid two days later for his first contact with the Egyptian leadership.

Mr. Belonogov then expressed optimism about the development of Egyptian-Soviet relations, badly strained since President Anwar Sadat unceremoniously expelled some 17,000 Soviet military personnel in 1972.

BRITISH-CYPRIT TALKS: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher shakes hands with Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou

Monday on the situation in the Mediterranean and

prior to talks at her country residence, Chequers.

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U.S. cannot allow more attacks, envoy says

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick said the United States could no longer allow attacks like last Thursday's suicide car bombing of the American embassy annex in Beirut.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick stopped short of recommending immediate retaliation until Washington could identify responsibility for the attack, which killed eight and injured 35.

"I think it is perfectly clear that we cannot continue to accept such

attacks on Americans and American people," she said on television.

"It's also clear we have to know who they are and where they are," she said when asked about retaliation.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said President Reagan, for the first time since taking office, had been widely accused of being too restrained in the use of force in connection with the Beirut bombing.

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Prove us wrong, George

UNITED STATES Secretary of State George Shultz said on Sunday the United States is prepared to launch a new diplomatic initiative in the Middle East and would welcome a constructive Soviet role.

If America can play a constructive role in the Middle East, then let it do so, by all means. The history of the past several decades suggests, however, that American claims of wanting to play the role of the mediator are either the naive dreams of child-like mentalities, or the more devious strategy of an expedient superpower who keeps pumping money and arms into Israel, and talk and abuse into the Arab states.

Mr. Shultz should not be surprised if some Arab states reply to his new inclination to mediate with a polite "thanks, but no thanks." If the United States wants to launch anything in the area, it should start by launching its ships on a course away from the Lebanese coast and back to Virginia. It should also launch a self-analysis campaign to determine whether it has any credible basis upon which to initiate a new mediation effort. We think not.

Mr. Shultz is rather awkward and undignified in his cheap swipe at the Soviets. He wants them to be constructive? Why doesn't he sit down with them and plan to reconvene the Geneva talks on the Middle East, or launch an international peace conference, as the Arabs and the Soviets have proposed? The Soviets may not be a model of the kind of society we aspire to, but their positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict have been consistently fair. They have, essentially, reflected the Arab consensus of the past decade or so, which envisages peace with Israel based on mutual rights of national self-determination, sovereignty and security for Israel, the Palestinians and the other Arab states.

If Mr. Shultz has problems with the Soviets because of the rising global ideological struggle, he is supposed to be intelligent and dispassionate enough to separate global from regional issues. He should recognise that a Soviet role in a Middle Eastern peace accord is crucial, and should be welcomed, not obstructed.

To hear Mr. Shultz reviving up his mediatory engines once again makes us want to run and hide, to get out of the way of the inevitable destruction that follows such American drives. We wish he would prove us wrong.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Further evacuation of Palestinians

THE ISRAELIS are reported to have embarked on a plan designed to evacuate agricultural land from its legitimate Arab owners in the occupied Arab territories. They are imposing restrictions on farmers on the western side of the Jordan Valley in a bid to force the local farmers and land owners to accept subjugation to Israeli rule and links with the Israeli economy or abandon the land completely.

This is a way of destroying Arab agricultural economy and driving the Arab inhabitants out of their land so that the Israelis can inhabit it and establish settlements and colonies. The Arab countries for their part are so much involved in their own differences and problems that they tend to forget all about the West Bank population and their sufferings under Israeli rule. They have not prepared a unified strategy with which to confront Israeli plans and aggressive measures.

Even the PLO groups seem to have contracted the disease of differences and disputes from the Arab countries and are now haggling over slogans rather than means for liberating the usurped land. Condemnation of Israel's actions cannot help the people of the West Bank neither can it restore the lost land. Only through concerted action by the whole Arab Nation and through solidarity and unity can the land be regained.

Al Dustour: Brave Lebanese resistance

THE LEBANESE-Palestinian resistance Sunday carried out a series of activities and attacks against the Israeli invading forces in southern Lebanon to mark the second anniversary of the establishment of the Lebanese National Resistance Movement. The attacks were not the first and will not be the last in a campaign to drive the Zionists out of Lebanon and foil the enemy's plans to consolidate its hold over Lebanon.

The Lebanese people Sunday celebrated the second anniversary of their resistance by launching attacks on the Israeli enemy to remind the Zionists that they should retreat and to remind the whole world of their occupied territory and of Israel's barbaric actions there. The resistance attacks serve as a torch that lights the path of the Lebanese people towards liberation and freedom and urges the warring factions around Beirut to come to their aid and fight the common enemy.

Force is the only language the Israelis understand and with this language the resistance had been dealing with them ever since their invasion of Lebanon. The resistance actions have now paid off. Reports said that the Israelis are approaching the United States to interfere and ensure a withdrawal of their forces from Lebanon. The Israelis said they are no longer insisting on a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian forces.

Sawt Al Shaab: Under U.S. umbrella

ONLY A few weeks after the killing by the U.S. of a U.N. Security Council resolution that would have called on Israel to desist from committing crimes against the population of Israel-occupied southern Lebanon, the Zionists committed a barbaric attack on the innocent people of that region. The new massacre was committed at the village of Suhmur where women and children were slain or wounded by the Israeli troops in collaboration with the renegade Lebanese army which is supported by Israel.

The American veto has not only killed that resolution but gave the green light to the Israelis to commit further crimes against the innocent people of southern Lebanon in total disregard of world public opinion. Israel's attempts to shift the blame on the renegade army cannot absolve it from the crime nor will it absolve the United States of it, since this superpower has been supporting Israel's actions and defending its crimes before the world community.

The American veto is helping Israel to assume the role of a mass killer, and providing it with the tool with which to fulfil its ambitions in the Arab region.

Where do the bombings come from?

By Rami G. Khouri

I'VE ALWAYS found it awkward, though necessary, to raise in public the issues that surround every new attack against American installations in Lebanon. It's awkward because whatever one writes about such events, one is nearly always accused of supporting terrorism of this sort. It's an occupational hazard one lives with.

But I feel it is necessary to discuss these attacks because the initial reaction from the United States tends always to miss the point. I remember saying and writing many times during the past several years that the United States, through its one-sided, pro-Israeli policy in the Middle East, is laying the groundwork for sentiments and incidents that will make the ordeal of the American hostages in Iran look like a mild annoyance. Sure enough, our warnings, sadly, have come true.

American interests have been subjected to violent attacks throughout the Middle East during the past few years. The large-scale killing and destruction in Lebanon is only the most dramatic aspect of an anti-American trend that permeates the wider Middle East area. The attacks in Kuwait, and even the series of bombings against American targets here in good old Jordan, should serve as reminders that some

people throughout the region find it appropriate to express themselves by killing Americans.

After the latest bombing attack in Beirut, American officials from the president down repeated that this is the work of international terrorists, of people who use terrorism as a political weapon, and, in the words of the official Voice Of America, of people who are "addicted to violence," people whose lives are "taken over and consumed by violence."

President Reagan said that his Middle Eastern policies were not at fault in the bombing incident. The State Department added that "this cowardly attack will be understood by the world as another reminder that rule of law and civilised norms of behaviour are threatened by those who use terrorism as a political weapon."

All of this may be correct in some respects, but I think the American government is simply pushing its head deeper and deeper into the Middle East sand by refusing to acknowledge the trend that lies beneath these spectacular bombings. One American analyst of Middle Eastern affairs was quoted in an American newspaper a few days ago as saying that such attacks are the work of people who hate the United States. This is correct.

But what generates the hatred? What propels people to sacrifice their own lives to make a political statement by making suicide attacks against American embassies?

I suspect that more than "international terrorism" is required to explain such attacks. For 36 years, the people and governments of the Arab World have been consistently defeated and humiliated by the policies of an Israeli state that is supported almost single-handedly by the United States. The list of American acts that have offended the Arabs is long, and keeps growing.

It is painful to acknowledge that the instinctive reaction of many — perhaps most — Arabs to the news of yet another attack against Americans in Lebanon is a complex combination of sorrow for the innocent American and Lebanese individuals who died, tinged with the feeling that the Americans had it coming, and had, in fact, set themselves up for such attacks.

One has to separate the human from the political aspects of people's reactions. One is never pleased when innocent people die, whether those people are Arabs, Americans or Israelis. The individuals who are killed or injured are always the victims of policies they did not make, and of sentiments

they did not themselves generate.

On the political level, however, anti-American bombings in the Middle East appear to be entirely consistent with the trend of recent years. That trend has been manifested in different ways by different Arab states. Its most important sign has been a gradual political, military and financial disengagement by those Arab states who have traditionally had close ties with the United States.

It has taken many decades for the Arab governments to catch up with their people's disenchantment with, and anger against, the United States and its pro-Israeli policies. Again, Jordan's position is a case in point. So is Kuwait's, and Egypt's, and perhaps even Morocco's. The Arab governments are finally sending the message to Washington that America cannot forever humiliate the Arabs and still expect them to line up with it against the Soviets.

The people who launch suicide attacks against American embassies are obviously more emotionally charged. They represent the extremist and activist side of a Middle Eastern mentality that genuinely hates the United States for what the United States has done in the area for the past several decades. It should not

surprise Americans to see their embassies bombed, while Arab governments speak rather more softly.

I remember well that during the American hostages affair in Iran, many American citizens placed "nude Tehran" bumper stickers on their cars that advocated a nuclear attack against Iran. I don't know how serious those Americans were. But they certainly represent the same dichotomy we have in the Middle East today, where governments react cautiously, while their people take matters into their own hands and unleash a string of violent attacks against their perceived enemy.

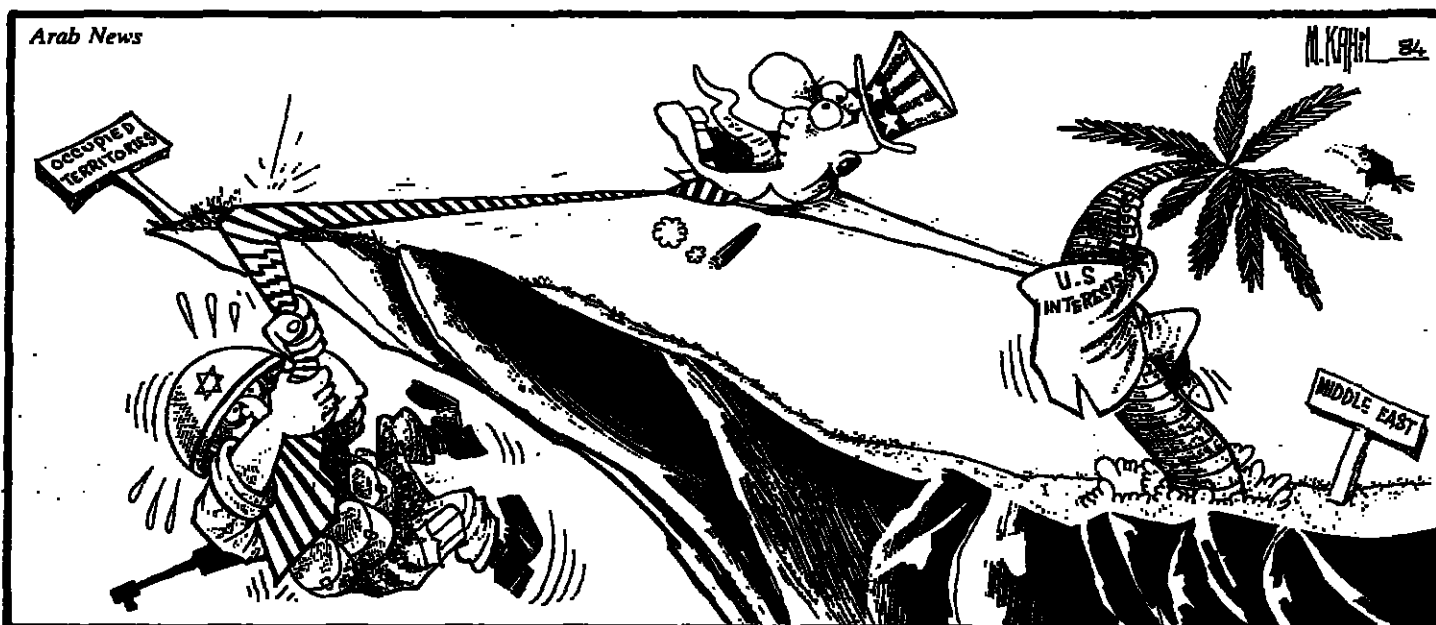
I am personally astounded when I hear the United States State Department spokesman react to the Beirut bombing by talking about "the rule of law and civilised norms of behaviour." Indeed, we have been asking Washington in vain to adhere to these two forces for 36 years.

If the United States government is offended by people "who use terrorism as a political weapon", it should not be surprised that the Arab World is reacting in a violent and bloody manner to an American government that, in Arab eyes, uses double-standards and partisanship as its own political weapon.

There is no logic in terrorist

bombings. There is no right or wrong, guilty or innocent. There is only the certainty that there can never be any security imposed by the force of arms. There can only be a continuing cycle of violence and counter-violence, political terrorism and military counter-terrorism, duplicity and savagery, and in the end, the eternal sadness of innocent people who die in the rubble of the inevitable violence.

Simply to condemn international terrorism as the culprit in this latest attack against the American embassy in Beirut strikes me as a rather inadequate response from the Americans. There are tens of millions of ordinary people in the Middle East who have come genuinely to hate the United States for its policies in the area. They are not all terrorists, or psychopathic bombers. They value life. They cherish the rule of law, and civilised norms of behaviour. But they have been pushed to the limit of the humiliation and abuse they can withstand. They hear about another bomb attack against an American embassy, and they shrug it off as sad, savage and unfortunate and inevitable. If they are pushed to further limits of political shame and psychological degradation, they will one day get into the bumper sticker business.



Third attack highlights U.S. security failings

By Eileen Alt Powell
Associated Press

BEIRUT — The suicidal truck-bomb attack on the new U.S. embassy "annex" east of Beirut marked the third time in 18 months that the security system of an American institution here was breached with devastating effect.

Reginald Bartholomew, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, told reporters after the Thursday attack: "You know, any gate would not have stopped him."

But other diplomatic, military and security officials in Beirut say that much more than a gate was lacking in the security at the U.S. Embassy annex in the Aukar suburb 14 kilometres east of Beirut. "How many times do they have to be hit before they figure it out?" one Western security source asked rhetorically.

The Americans moved into the new six-story quarters on the Christian-populated east side in July, leaving only a token staff at the former embassy site in west Beirut.

At the time of the move, construction had not been completed. Many offices didn't have doors, most lacked furniture and plans were still being drawn up for things such as wide-mesh screens that would shield the windows from rocket attacks.

"It isn't ready, but the feeling was that we had to get out of west Beirut," one American diplomat said at the time.

The move was made because the Americans worried about continual gunfights, kidnappings and threats in west Beirut, the mostly Muslim sector of the city where the main embassy traditionally had been located.

This was especially true since Muslim militias took control in February. Although the Lebanese Army has, in theory, retaken control of the Muslim sector, its units in the west are sympathetic to the many militiamen who still roam the streets.

In April 1983, a car bomber destroyed the original American Embassy in west Beirut, killing 63 people, including 17 Americans. Last October, a truck bomber struck the U.S. Marine headquarters at the Beirut airport, killing 260 American servicemen, while a companion hit a French military headquarters, killing 58 soldiers.

A shadowy group called "Jihad Islami," or the Islamic Holy War, claimed responsibility for those attacks. As it did for the Thursday bomb blast. The group also was blamed for several of the half-dozen car-bomb attacks on Lebanese targets in the past year and a half.

Most security officials believe the attackers are fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslims, whose faith teaches that they go to heaven if they die in war or in battle for a just cause.

In recent months, Arabic-speaking men claiming to represent either Jihad Islami or another fundamentalist Shi'ite group, "Hezbollah," or Party of God, have issued several threats against Americans and American interests in the Middle East.

In the most recent threat, telephoned to a Western news agency in Beirut last Saturday, an

anonymous caller claiming to represent Jihad Islami warned U.S. President Ronald Reagan of "before your reelection a painful blow, more painful than our blows against your (west Beirut) embassy and your troops headquartered in Beirut."

But many embassy employees said they felt the possibility of such threats being carried out was greatly reduced simply by the move to the Christian area, where car-bombings rarely occur, and foreigners are almost never attacked. "I didn't think it would happen again, especially on the east side," said a Lebanese employee of the embassy who had survived both the 1983 embassy bombing and Thursday's attack. "There (west Beirut), maybe again, but here, no."

A variety of Western military and security officials gave the U.S. embassy high marks for some parts of its security programme. They spoke on condition they not be identified by name or nationality.

They noted, for example, that the American diplomats had been ordered to travel to west Beirut only when necessary, and then usually in multi-car convoys and accompanied by bodyguards to discourage kidnappers.

But all felt that the physical security of the embassy — based on systems developed after the earlier embassy and Marine base bombings — should have been considerably better. Among the deficiencies they cited were that:

— The waist-high cement blocks positioned on the road leading to the embassy were spaced so far apart they were easily maneuverable. The blocks are intended to force entering vehicles into a zig-zag pattern, slowing their progress.

— A metal gate had not been installed as a back-up barrier to the cement blocks.

— The embassy's gate security had been entrusted to locally hired Lebanese guards rather than U.S. military men.

— There were no heavy weapons to protect the roadway gates. The spaces between the cement-block barricades were sufficient to accommodate a large truck.

A worker at a nearby gasoline station that supplies fuel to the embassy said the blocks were widely spaced to accommodate fuel trucks.

The explosive-laden truck first drove past the gate, then turned and made its run towards the barriers at an angle where they presented the least obstruction.

Western security sources said that four Lebanese guards, a visiting British bodyguard and an American security official fired towards the vehicle.

They say that the truck probably was slowed somewhat when it brushed the last cement block barrier. And the driver obviously swerved away from the embassy after the last shots were fired, suggesting that he may have been killed by them.

But the truck still exploded, and the embassy still was wrecked. Stephen Lyons, the embassy's No. 2 man, said that further study was needed to determine if it could be repaired or would have to be abandoned.

'Disappearances' also occur in Mexico

By Bjorn Edlund
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — A hunger strike by eight deputies and a human rights leader as part of a campaign to press for the release of 462 missing political activists has focused new attention on the sensitive issue of repression in Mexico.

Most of the missing people were captured in the 1970s during a crackdown on guerrillas active in nine of Mexico's 31 states, according to campaigners who include relatives, leftist parliamentarians and human rights leaders.

But they say "disappearances" are continuing under the administration of President Miguel de la Madrid, who took office in 1982 pledging a "moral renewal" of society.

The United Nations Inter-American Committee on Human Rights will investigate the charges in San Jose, Costa Rica, in October, after having refused to take them up last February.

The Mexico City independent daily Uno Mas Uno in a rare public comment called the situation, and the government's failure to take action, "a national shame".

Since 1929, when the Institutional Revolutionary Party

(PRI) assumed power, Mexico's social stability has been the envy of Latin America.

It allowed Mr. De la Madrid, who inherited an \$80 billion foreign debt, to impose harsh austerity measures without risking unrest, diplomats say.

Dissident intellectuals and human rights activists say the calm is carefully enforced. They charge that media are manipulated, the peasants are kept in line by an official monopoly on land distribution and select police actions crack down on unrest in the cities.

Eight deputies and the leader of Mexico's human rights movement, Rosario Ibarra, dramatised the protest against the disappearances with a hunger strike in parliament that began on Sept. 5.

Their campaign to demand an Interior Ministry investigation of the 462 cases and the closure of secret detention centres is backed by five smaller parties.

Government spokesmen have refused any comment.

The protesters, interviewed as they ended the second week of their hunger strike, say the missing people are often held in basements of military garrisons in small cells dubbed "el metro" (the underground) by security agents.

Mrs. Ibarra, whose own son dis-

appeared in 1975, said the targets of repression have changed since the anti-guerrilla drive.

"Before it was another thing," she said. "They would capture and 'disappear' guerrillas because they could not admit there was an active guerrilla movement in Mexico."

Now, the fear of disturbance leads to actions against peasant leaders, slum organisers, students and workers, she alleged.

An independent peasant group said 25 peasants were killed in land claim fights with local bosses in the past two months.

In Mexico City, special police raided a school looking for "agitators" who hurled a home-made bomb at the National Palace during a May 1 parade, according to newspaper reports.

Mrs. Ibarra, who ran for president on a leftist ticket in 1982, said: "It is easy to fight an openly fascist government, but how do you fight a well-organised, covertly fascist government posing in the sheep's clothing of democracy?"

Of 70 people who "disappeared" under Mr. De la Madrid, all but four were released due to pressure of her group, Mrs. Ibarra said.

"You can't talk about moral renewal when one of the most

important parts of government, the Interior Ministry, uses unconstitutional bodies, like political police," she added.

She said the hunger strike would go on long enough to make a statement but not long enough to inflict medical damage.

"The best present we could make the government would be to die — like in the saying 'the dog perishes, and rabies with it,'" she said.

The strikers are not taking food though they drink water and take sugar, salt and vitamins.

Hector Sanchez, one of the fasting deputies, said the release of some 300 political prisoners is on the list of demands presented to the Interior Ministry.

"The situation of political prisoners and missing people is a real problem in Mexico," he said. "We want the government to take charge of this problem to solve it."

Mrs. Ibarra said the illegal detentions could be going on without the knowledge of the president, but that this did not absolve him from responsibility.

"They can't keep up the Mexican tradition of blaming past governments, because most of the officials who ordered the detentions remain part of the system and occupy key posts."

China 'liberalisation' meets waning resistance

By Eric Hall
Reuters

PEKING — China's recent economic reforms have had much success and hold the key to the country's future, but signs are that leader Deng Xiaoping is still battling deep-rooted resistance below the surface.

At the heart of the problem is the challenge posed by an increasingly independent economy to total Communist Party rule.

Some party leaders fear Mr. Deng's reforms have gone too far, too fast. And there is resistance from low- and middle-ranked party members whose local control and vested interests are threatened by reforms which allow workers and peasants greater control over their own production and livelihood.

Chinese press reports over the past year and hints from Chinese

officials have confirmed this trend.

The questions are whether obstructive tactics at lower levels are seriously blocking progress and whether this opposition could evolve into another of the high-level power struggles which have marked recent Chinese history.

The evidence suggests, however, that the problem at the top is not one of serious confrontational politics but of specific policy divisions among a power group which sees eye-to-eye on the broad necessity for peaceful development.

Last week Gao Liang, a senior party propaganda official, told foreign reporters that a meeting of party leaders next month would discuss the economic reforms.

It is rare for any information on top party meetings to be divulged. It is even rarer for the party to hold a special conference outside the regular meetings specified under its constitution, which it

now says it will do next year.

Mr. Gao said next month's meeting would set an agenda for next year's conference, meaning reforms should be the central topic.

At the centre of this internal party debate are the special economic zones (SEZs) set up by Mr. Deng as models for the future shape of China's economy and as magnets for foreign investors, who are offered wide incentives to place their money there.

According to several well-informed Hong Kong Chinese magazines, the strongly capitalist flavour of these bustling commercial zones has upset some of the older leaders.

Last January, Mr. Deng made a special trip to the most developed SEZ in Shenzhen, just over the border from Hong Kong. The trip was largely unpublicised in the Western press, but a special report by Cheng Ming magazine cor-

respondent Lo Ping gave several important insights.

Mr. Lo interviewed some secretaries to senior party officials, who told him that Mr. Deng visited the zone to bring an end to a longstanding internal dispute over the establishment of SEZs.

They reported opposition both from "conservatives" such as ageing economist Chen Yun, and reformists, such as senior party executive Hu Qili, who believed the zones opened a road for capitalism into China and smacked of the 19th-century trade concessions that foreign powers imposed on China.

"Conservatives" like Chen Yun are survivors of the era which preceded the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. They were experimenting with a much milder form of Mr. Deng's reforms before the old hierarchy was overturned by the radical leftists of the late Chairman Mao Tseung.

Will old days of Chesapeake Bay return?

By Joy Achenbach

TILGHMAN ISLAND, Md. — If they could get the Bay back the way it was when Russell Dize was young and started following the water, you could wade out chin deep and still see your feet. Then, you could even see 10 feet down on a clear spring day. You could watch the bay grasses growing on the bottom. You could sight out oysters just by looking down and tending down to the bottom. That was the Chesapeake — "crown jewel" of America's estuaries — 25 years ago.

Now you can seldom see down more than a couple of feet. Now most of the grasses and oysters have disappeared. In a 42-year-old waterman's lifetime, the pollution line "has been moving down the Bay like a cloud," south toward the Virginia waters.

Low oxygen levels

"My father dredged oysters at Swan Point in the upper Bay. Now we have to take small seed oysters from down here up there," says Dize, who like his father is captain of a stately skipjack, traditional workboat of the Maryland bay oyster dredger and part of the last commercial fleet still under sail in the country.

"Watermen may not have the scientific knowledge, but we can tell 'bad water.' When it comes in, the crabs and finfish move away from it. But the oysters and clams can't. We can see that below 20 feet in our area of the Bay, nothing's alive."

In the main part of the Bay, the amount of water with very low or no dissolved oxygen has increased about 15-fold between 1950 and 1980.

Even with the exhaustive EPA study, no one is sure exactly what causes it to link to what effects. Quite probably there is "no single bullet," EPA concluded, "but rather a myriad of ecological stresses." Toxic chemicals, nutrients, sediments, overfishing, dredging, natural cycles, and disasters, such as 1972 Hurricane Agnes, which washed so much sediment down from the Susquehanna that it "aged" the Bay about 100 years in a few days.

EPA also does "not know with certainty" to what level pollution must be reduced to improve water quality enough to sustain desired living resources. Perhaps only the Bay has the answer — so big and complicated a body of water that scientists have tried, but so far failed, to make a complete mathematical computer model of it.

Nearly 200 miles long and 30 miles at its widest (near the mouth of the Potomac River), the Chesapeake ranks as the largest estuary in the country. Its tidal shoreline totals more than 8,000 miles, with so many nooks and crannies that it is possible to spend most of a lifetime exploring by boat without ever returning to the same cove.

Mix of salt and fresh water

More than 150 rivers, creeks, and streams pour fresh water into the Bay, about half coming from a single source, the Susquehanna, the largest river. The Bay's three largest rivers, Susquehanna, Potomac, and James, also carry most of the damaging nitrogen, phosphorus, and metals.

And almost everything that comes into the Bay stays there, the EPA study discovered. The Bay

acts as a giant sink, trapping and recycling sediments and toxic substances.

Like other estuaries or inlets of the sea, it is a mixture of fresh and salt water, the salty water pushed in from the ocean by the tides. Generally the lighter freshwater flows south along the top layers of the Bay; the saltier water, north in the bottom layers.

Nitrogen flows in primarily from farmland runoff; phosphorus, from sewage treatment plants, which flush about 1.5 billion gallons of treated sewage a day into the Bay.

The combination is too much of a good thing. Excessive nitrogen and phosphorus stimulate the growth of large, undesirable blooms of algae, which in turn decay and use up the oxygen that other bay creatures need.

EPA also detected more than 300 organic compounds in bay waters. Most were toxic. Baker, whose independent Bay Foundation is taking legal action to enforce pollution-control regulations, said that as many as a dozen industries are "seriously in violation" and other larger plants, operating within legal limits, are dumping even greater amounts into the waters.

Together the excessive nutrients and toxic substances are blamed for killing the bay grasses. "If we see the bay grasses coming back," waterman Russell Dize said, "then maybe we'll know something's being done to save the Bay."

Keep from getting worse

"The pressures are so great that the most we can hope to do is stop the water from getting worse. For vast areas of the Bay that's all that all of this hard work is going to do. And they could get a lot worse," said Dr. Ian Morris, director of the University of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Laboratory. "In certain hot spots, such as Baltimore Harbour, where the water is virtually dead, it could get better."

EPA's Chesapeake Bay Programme director, William Horne, said, "We should concentrate on saving what we have as of today. What's urgent is to hold the Bay at the level that we found in 1980."

Dr. Cronin is more optimistic, predicting that the Bay can be restored to the 1950s level if there is full and sustained support from federal and state governments.

"The Bay can bounce back. It's

fragile, but basically healthy and resilient."

Virginia, the only other state with bay shoreline, this year for the first time specifically earmarked money for the Chesapeake — \$10.4 million primarily for control of harmful agricultural runoff and sewage discharge.

So complex is the cleanup problem that Maryland is considering turning over its share of the \$10 million in federal funds to Pennsylvania, whose Susquehanna River carries much of the farmland runoff into the Bay.

Too many nutrients

Population in the Chesapeake region increased nearly 50 per cent between 1950 and 1980 to 12.7 million. There was a 182 per cent rise in the amount of land converted to urban, suburban, and residential uses, although this still totals less than 15 per cent of the land in the region.

More than 5,000 permits for discharging into bay waters are now issued to industrial and municipal facilities. Another two million people are expected to move in by the year 2000. Both ports plan major expansions, dredging deeper channels to bring in bigger ships.

As a result of what's going on on shore, the Bay is not only taking in toxic substances and sediments, but too many nutrients as well.

Watermen and marine scientists agree that murky water, vanishing grasses, and declining fish stocks are true signals of what's gone wrong.

"I've been to a lot of meetings, the town meetings when Walter Cronkite came down to the Eastern Shore. They say the population may double by the year 2020. I don't think the Bay can stand it," observed Dize. "It's so easy to say we can clean it up. Everybody's Chesapeake conscious today. But how can you stop what's coming?"

The Bay is riding the crest of the biggest cleanup wave in its history. The goal is to restore it to a generation ago, the mid-1950s. The deadline set is the end of the century: the cost, billions.

"If we miss this chance, we'll never do it. The next 10 years are the most critical in the last 10,000," said William C. Baker, president of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, set up in the mid-1960s when pollution problems

first became a major concern.

Special national resource

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency last year completed a \$27 million, seven-year study of the Bay that will serve as the framework for action. The data EPA amassed on the Chesapeake forms one of the largest informational banks on an estuary in the world.

In the most comprehensive bay programme in Maryland history, Gov. Harry Hughes got the legislature to approve an additional \$36.3 million this year, including creation of a controversial state commission that would oversee all future development along the Bay's immediate shoreline. Acknowledging that Maryland puts the greatest stress on the Chesapeake, Gov. Hughes said the state should take the lead in the cleanup.

"When you've lost the grasses (which provide a vital habitat for many bay creatures), you've started losing everything, from striped bass to diving ducks. And when you lose everything, the watermen will be gone."

Three generations of Dizes were on board when the 52-foot Kathryn — a gilded eaglehead on her bow and a gold ball atop her single tall mast — took first prize in the skipjack race at the 1983 Chesapeake Appreciation Days.

As one of about 15,000 watermen who follow the water year round, Russell Dize spends from sunup to sundown on his boat in the winter oystering season. "In good years, you could catch your quota and quit by noon." In the summer, he's out clammimg in the morning, and buying and selling the Bay's famous Atlantic blue crabs in the afternoon for his seafood company, which operates from this tiny fishing community.

"When I was a kid, one of the biggest finfish operations on the Bay was right here. Today you can't buy a fish on this island," Mr. Dize said. Even oysters, which started the boom in the Bay's seafood business in the late 19th century and still are its most valuable resource, have declined from a high of 15 million bushels a year to fewer than 2.5 million.

Shad and striped bass

Up the Bay at Rock Hall, one of the first places hit by the effects of

pollution, waterman Larry Simas used to make a living from white shad in the 1960s. "I've seen it go from a lucrative business to nothing. We can't even catch them, they're so scarce. The same thing's happening to the striped bass." Known locally as rockfish, striped bass is the most prized and valued of the Bay's finfish. It hasn't had a good spawning year since 1970. This year Maryland imposed harvesting restrictions on rockfish.

Now when Simas takes out his 46-foot workboat, Dawn, he goes clammimg. "Clams are about the only thing we have left around here. Me. I'd rather be fishing," he complains.

"To complicate matters, tides, winds, and seasons stir up the waters into a vertical mix. The Bay's shallow depth, averaging 28 feet, makes it vulnerable to winds and temperatures. The creatures that live there must be hardy to survive."

More than 2,700 species of animals and plants live in its waters and on its shores, all dependent on the Bay and each other. The Chesapeake is one of the most productive ecosystems in the world. An "immense protein factory," Baltimore journalist H.L. Mencken called it.

Drowned river valley

Ten thousand years ago, the Chesapeake that we know did not exist. Then melting glacial ice had brought the rising sea to what is now the mouth of the Bay. Five thousand years ago the head of the Bay reached Annapolis, and 3,000 years ago, the mouth of the Susquehanna River Valley, creating a watershed that now encompasses 64,000 square miles and extends into six states and Washington, D.C. The drowned ancient river bed forms the basin of the Bay.

"Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation..." wrote Capt. John Smith, who explored and mapped the Bay in 1608, the year after the first permanent English settlement was established on the James River. Then it had "abundance of fish, lying so plucke with their heads above the water, as if want of nets... we attempted to catch them with a frying pan."

Not only has the BMX provided a desperately needed sales fillip, it has also revolutionized the marketing of bicycles. With a sales pitch aimed mainly at children between the ages of five and 16, fashion and razzmatazz have become crucial selling tools.

When Raleigh, a subsidiary of the TI group and the U.K.'s largest bicycle manufacturer with nearly 50 per cent of sales, introduced its Raleigh "burner" two years ago, the rest of the industry followed suit and Britain's BMX boom began.

After record sales last year, BMX bike sales look set to stay around 650,000 this year. But it does not stop there. It has developed into "big business" worth, according to some estimates, about £100 million (£131.8 million) in the last year alone.

Accessories, anything from elbow pads, helmets, race pants, gloves and goggles, can be bigger money-spinners than the bikes themselves. Some shops, in fact,

Gulf Arab states fear mixed marriages threaten traditions

By Dina Matar
Renter

BAHRAIN — Gulf Arab states are worried over the rising number of marriages by their menfolk to foreign girls seeking a prosperous life with oil-rich husbands.

They believe such marriages may threaten local traditions and dilute indigenous populations.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has urged Saudis studying abroad to marry girls of their own nationality. He said: "Saudi girls have no problems with their morals or virtues. They are no less beautiful than women in any other part of the world."

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), a recent study by the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry warned that marriages to foreign girls were a threat to society and urged the government to fine men who marry foreign girls.

Some Gulf states are moving to curb mixed marriages, blamed partly on the high cost of living and on the dowry system.

In the Arab World, the dowry is the reverse of the Western system. A groom usually pays the dowry to guarantee financial security to the wife in case of divorce.

In the UAE, which has one of the world's highest per capita incomes, dowries can cost 250,000

dirhams (\$68,000) and weddings some \$500,000.

Non-Gulf wives come much cheaper, as foreign girls are eager for a prosperous life, the UAE study says.

In Saudi Arabia, a special fund was set up last year by Sheikh Abdulaziz Bin Baz, the kingdom's most influential religious figure, to help Saudis marrying local girls.

To qualify for a grant, the man must be marrying for the first time, prove financial need and have a certificate from an imam (religious leader) confirming he is a good Muslim.

The fund has already distributed 74 million riyals (\$20 million) in grants, which run to as much as 25,000 riyals (\$7,000) per couple.

Qatar has introduced a similar system, providing loans and grants to young Qataris marrying local girls, while Oman has set a limit of \$1,800 for dowries. The UAE and Kuwaiti governments are also considering grants for newlyweds.

Mixed marriages have not affected Bahrain, an island with an indigenous population of 250,000, to the same extent.

"Bahrain is the least rich of the Gulf states and dowries have not been a great problem," Haya Shomali, head of planning and research at the Labour and Social

Affairs Ministry, told Reuters in an interview. "What Bahrainis tend to do is delay their marriage plans until they can meet the cost."

Figures on the percentage of marriages to foreign girls are hard to come by. But in the UAE, where expatriates account for 80 per cent of the total population of 1.1 million, 50 per cent of the total registered marriages are to non-local girls.

The Labour Ministry study said Egyptian and Indian women accounted for 70 per cent of mixed marriages and added that more than half the men married to foreign women were older than 60 and had wives less than 20 years old.

"There are dangerous consequences to new generations from mixed marriages... they will be divided between local and foreign customs," the study said.

In Kuwait, a government committee was set up recently to look at ways of restricting the number of marriages of elderly Kuwaiti men to young foreign girls.

It recommended that a man who wanted to marry an Egyptian girl, for example, should be less than 60 years old, earn over 500 dinars (\$1,700) a month, and not be more than 20 years older than his prospective wife.

BMX takes to the road

BMX bicycle riding has become a phenomenon in the U.K. in the last six years, with new bike sales exceeding the annual figures for new cars sales. David Bellier reports on this expensive children's sport.

LONDON — The concrete bowl-shaped play areas once populated by skateboarders are now the domain of bikers. BMX bikers, to be precise.

That's where children practise jumps, wheelies, kick-backs and turns. Anything, in fact, other than just riding a bike from A to B.

The BMX phenomenon — the bike is based on a new kind of chassis and was introduced to a sceptical network of U.K. retailers four years ago — has amazed the cycle industry. Since 1978, U.K. bicycle sales have more than doubled from around one million, with the BMX climbing from nowhere to at least a third of the total market. New bike sales have now overtaken the annual figures for new car sales.

Not only has the BMX provided a desperately needed sales fillip, it has also revolutionized the marketing of bicycles. With a sales pitch aimed mainly at children between the ages of five and 16, fashion and razzmatazz have become crucial selling tools.

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Accessories, anything from elbow pads, helmets, race pants, gloves and goggles, can be bigger money-spinners than the bikes themselves. Some shops, in fact,

stock only the accessories because profit margins can be higher.

At the cinema, BMX Bandits is currently playing to youngsters on vacation. And the Kellogg's BMX championships, recently shown in a six-part series on Channel Four, regularly attracted more than one million viewers.

The popularity of BMX as a sport — each weekend thousands of teenagers compete in race meetings up and down the country — may well ensure that it remains more than a passing fad.

BMX bikes, which grew out of the increasing popularity of dirt-track racing in the U.S., were originally developed in back-street garages in California in the late 1960s. Nowadays, the majority of components are made in the Far East.

The two key distinguishing marks of the bikes which sell for anything between £70 and £400 are their small 20-inch multi-coloured wheels and sturdy frames. They are not suited for longer distance riding, although they are adequate for short journeys on the road. Designers are now concentrating on the "stunt" capacity of the bikes and include extra tubing on the handlebars, platforms over the back wheel and improvements in the main frame and the clamp that holds the handlebars to the stem.

Riders of BMX bikes — the term stands for bicycle motor cross — participate in racing or freestyling, or both. Britain's best-known rider, Andy Ruffell, 18, works full-time for Ammaco MongOOSE, importers of MongOOSE bikes from the U.S., for which he earns more than £30,000 a year. While half a dozen others earn a living from the sport, most children ride for fun and it is the

parents who pay for it. children ride for fun and it is the parents who pay for it.

Take Oliver Taylor, aged 11: he was given his bike last Christmas. Already he has changed everything on it except the crank. He has posters all over his room, buys all the magazines and wants to be a BMX star.

"My parents say I'll get bored with riding but I don't think I will. "Wherever I go, my bike goes with me." Oliver, his bike, his brother and his brother's bike all went on holiday recently to Bognor Regis.

Mark Salisbury, 16, who test rides for BMX Action Bike magazine, which sells 75,000 copies a month, insists that BMX bike riding is not a short-term craze. "It's here to stay because you can ride BMX bikes anywhere. It's nothing like skateboarding."

One of the problems for the real enthusiasts is that there are some areas without tracks. Mrs. Hannah Wellie, whose son Clifford was last year's 11 age group national champion, has been campaigning for a track in Canvey Island, Essex, for two years. "There are in excess of 2,000 riders on the island," she claims. "All we want is the same sort of area that would be taken up by three football pitches."

One of the things that goes with any sport is the risk of injury. Doctors in Wales recently warned of a complaint they have named BMX riders' wrist.

The Road Safety Office in Merseyside appealed recently to parents to ensure that their children were not practising stunts on the road. It says that this year has seen a substantial increase in bike accidents. "But there's no clear-cut explanation as to whether it's due to BMX riding alone. Maybe it's just due to an increase in child cyclists," says a spokesman.

— Financial Times news feature

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McEnroe claims Transamerican Open

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Top seeded John McEnroe survived lapses of concentration in both sets to beat fellow American Brad Gilbert 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the \$265,000 Transamerican Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday night.

McEnroe, who notched his 12th tournament win of the year and stretched his win-loss record to 73-2, added the winner's prize of \$40,000 to the \$1.2 million he has won this season.

Gilbert, ranked 33rd, won \$20,000.

McEnroe held five-one leads in both sets, but 23-year-old Gilbert, playing in his biggest Grand Prix final, fought back, breaking McEnroe's serve in each to reach four-five. In both sets though, McEnroe then held his serve to love.

"Tonight was a job," McEnroe, who heads next for Portland, Oregon, for U.S. Davis Cup action against Australia, said. "I had a concentration lapse in both sets

and I didn't get into a serving rhythm. But it wasn't like I thought I could lose the match."

Gilbert surprised McEnroe in his comeback with backhand passing shots but failed to come up with the big serve that had carried him into the finals.

The win increased McEnroe's Grand Prix point accumulation to 2,509, almost ensuring him of the year-end bonus pool prize of \$600,000. He said he would play four more tournaments this year.

For the sixth time in the last seven years McEnroe and partner Peter Fleming won the doubles. They defeated the unseeded American team of Sammy Giammalva and Mike Depalmer 6-3, 6-4.

Navratilova wins 11th successive title

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (R) — Martina Navratilova eclipsed teenage American Michelle Torres 6-1, 6-0 in the final of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament to take her 11th successive singles title.

Navratilova, who on Saturday beat Chris Evert Lloyd's 10-year-old record of 55 consecutive match victories, needed just 38 minutes with Torres to take her match tally to 60.

Torres, 17, an Illinois high school student playing in her first professional final, managed only 10 points in each set against the world number one.

Navratilova, who won five matches in the final three days of the rain-disrupted tournament, said: "I know Michelle can play better than that... I had a good feel for the ball. I was relaxed and just enjoyed the match."

Navratilova, who has won more than two million dollars this year, earned \$30,000 for Sunday's victory.

"I want to see if I can keep the winning streak going," she said. "I want to go a year without losing."

Torres said after her first encounter with Navratilova: "I knew Martina was good but she's a lot better than I thought. I've played Chris Evert Lloyd and I can stay in the points against her but with Martina, I didn't know what to expect."

Puerto Rican triumphs in Montreal marathon

MONTREAL (AP) — Jorge Gonzales of Puerto Rico withstood a challenge from Dereje Nedi to win the Montreal international marathon in a time of two hours 12 minutes 48 seconds on Sunday.

Nedi, of Ethiopia, the pre-race favourite, finished the 42-kilometre race in 2:12:27 while Yakov Tolstikov of the Soviet Union was third in 2:16:02.

Roger Schwegel was the top Canadian. He finished sixth in 2:20:33. Rheel Desjardins of Montreal finished seventh in 2:20:56.

Lisa Larson of the United States held off a fast-finishing Lusia Believa to win the women's elite race.

Larson's time of 2:36:31 was 38th overall. Believa finished in 2:36:40. Gonzales and Nedi pulled away from a pack that included Arega Abreha, Nedi's Ethiopian teammate, and Leodgar Martin of Tanzania at 30 kilometre and ran shoulder to shoulder through 38 kilometre.

Gonzales, gold medalist at the Pan-American Games in 1983 and 13th last month at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, said he knew he could outduel Nedi the rest of the way.

"I knew the Ethiopians were going to run as a team, with one guy pressing, then dropping back while another moved up," said Gonzales through his coach and interpreter Jose Espinosa.

A total of 10,000 competitors including 50 elite men and nine women, ran in the race under overcast skies through city streets.

Beckenbauer hints at Briegel's return

HENNEF, West Germany (R) — West Germany's new team manager Franz Beckenbauer Tuesday hinted he may recall defender Hans-Peter Briegel, now playing in Italy, for next month's World Cup soccer qualifier against Sweden in Cologne.

The experienced Briegel was left out of the squad for the friendly against Argentina two weeks ago which West Germany lost 3-1, their heaviest home defeat in 27 years.

Beckenbauer said he would meet Briegel, who has scored in

both league games for Verona, and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge of Inter Milan while he is in Italy for the Italians' friendly against Sweden in Milan on Wednesday. He also plans to see the Inter-Verona match on October 7, 10 days before West Germany's qualifier against Sweden.

"I've never said I was uninterested in him and it would be stupid to overlook an in-form Briegel," said Beckenbauer.

The manager suffered a blow to his preparations Monday when three injured players — Dittmar Jakobs, Wolfgang Roloff and Uwe Rahn — dropped out of an 18-man special training squad.

U.S. aiming to regain Davis Cup from Australia

NEW YORK (R) — One opposing coach has called this year's star-studded U.S. Davis Cup team "maybe the best of all time." But the United States may have more than just John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors in its court.

The Americans also appear to have some historical precedent on their side: The calendar suggests it's their turn again as they try to regain the cup from Australia.

Since McEnroe began Davis Cup play in 1978, the United States has won two of every three years — in 1978-79 and 1981-82. Czechoslovakia won in 1980 and Australia last year.

The United States takes on Australia in the semifinals Sept. 28-30 in Portland, Oregon, with the winner advancing to the final against either Sweden, last year's finalist or Czechoslovakia.

The Sweden-Czechoslovakia semifinal will be staged at the same time on the clay courts of Bastad, Sweden.

The final will be played in Sweden or Czechoslovakia, with the date yet to be set.

Joining McEnroe, the reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, and Connors, a five-time U.S. Open winner, will be Peter Fleming, who will play doubles with McEnroe, and 17-year-old Aaron Krickstein, the youngest U.S. player in Davis cup history.

"America has the No. 1 player in McEnroe, the No. 3 in Connors and the best doubles pair in McEnroe and Fleming," said Italian Davis Cup coach Adriano Pan-

atta, whose team lost to Australia in a preliminary round. "That makes them one of the best teams in the last few years and maybe the best of all time."

While only the four world group squads have a shot at this year's cup, the 1985 Davis Cup battles also will be completed this weekend.

First-round world group losers will clash, with the winners remaining in the 16-country world group next year, while the losers drop down to zonal play in 1985.

In that group, Yugoslavia will be at Great Britain, Romania at West Germany, India at Denmark and New Zealand at Ecuador.

Zonal finals also are scheduled for next weekend — the winners moving into the world group next year, with Israel at the Soviet Union, Spain at Hungary, Brazil at Chile and Japan at Pakistan.

With McEnroe, the world's top-ranked player, and Connors, ranked third, the U.S. has dominated its opponents this year, defeating Romania and Argentina under captain Arthur Ashe, winning both matches 5-0.

Australia also crushed both its opponents 5-0, Yugoslavia and Italy, in this year's first two rounds.

Pat Cash, a semifinalist loser to McEnroe at Wimbledon and to Ivan Lendl at the U.S. Open, and ranked seventh in the world, leads

the Australian team. Other members include Paul McNamee, ranked 27th, John Fitzgerald, 49th and Mark Edmondson, 86th.

The Aussies also can pair some highly talented and ranked doubles players. Edmondson is ranked third in the world, behind Fleming and McEnroe, while McNamee is fifth and Cash 11th.

Fitzgerald, ranked 14th in doubles, teamed with Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid to win the men's doubles at the U.S. Open, defeating the Swedish Davis Cup pair of Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd.

The Swedes, who haven't won the Davis Cup since 1975 when they were led by Bjorn Borg, were defeated in the final by Australia 3-2 last December.

But Sweden has a strong group of young players, including four seeds at this year's U.S. Open.

Mats Wilander is expected to be ready after recovering from a wrist injury. Wilander is ranked fourth in the world.

The Swedes also can call on ninth-ranked Henrik Sundstrom, No. 10 Anders Jarryd, No. 18 Joakim Nystrom and No. 21 Stefan Simonsson.

But in Czechoslovakia, Sweden meets another clay court power, led by Lendl — the French Open Champion, Wimbledon semifinalist, U.S. Open runnerup and No. 2 in the world.

Kasparov plays for time

MOSCOW (R) — Anatoly Karpov was plunged deep in thought as early as the sixth move in the fifth game of his World Chess Championship title defence against Gary Kasparov Monday.

Kasparov, playing the black pieces for the third time in the match, chose the sharp Najdorf variation of the Sicilian defence.

Karpov looked wary of a surprise opening innovation since he is a great expert on the variation and Kasparov must have been specially prepared. But rather than face Karpov's

pet line, Kasparov used an order of moves designed to steer the position into a line of the Scheveningen variation.

This play gained him time on the clock and allowed Kasparov to avoid the attacking line chosen by Karpov in the first game of the match.

Both players arrived early for the fifth game and were greeted by warm applause. The match will be decided by the first player to win six games with draws not counting. Kasparov leads 1-0.

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Teenagers please bring proof of age.

Please note that if classes are full registration will close before the date given.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of SWATEK AND CERNEY CO. - JORDAN BRANCH

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

ASSETS	JD	PAAS	JD	PAAS	LIABILITIES	JD	PAAS	JD	PAAS
FIXED ASSETS					REGISTERED CAPITAL IN JORDAN				
Plant and office equipment	2099	300			Registered Capital			10000	000
Less Depreciation	66	800							
Net value of fixed assets			2033	500					
CURRENT ASSETS					DEBT OFFICE PAYABLE				
Cash in hand and at bank	8997	340			Debt to head office current account	6507	420		
Cash at bank (Note 5)	2396	330			Less: Loans for the year 1983 (Note 4)	(2091)	160		
Prepaid Rent	1873	000						4120	620
Total Current Assets			13166	670					
LIABILITIES									
PROFIT (Under Retention)									
Direct cost expenses carried forward (Statement attached)			20775	460					
TV - COUNTRY COUNTRY PRODUCE (Under Retention)									
Direct expenses carried forward (Note 5)			624	000					
			51020	660				51020	660

The attached notes to these financial statements form an integral part of these statements

Growth Investments Limited

WORKING FOR THE EXPATRIATE

FINANCIAL ADVICE FOR THE EXPATRIATE

Mr Tony Findley M.A., the Middle Eastern representative for Growth Investments Limited — one of the foremost companies handling the investment and tax related affairs of expatriates — will be at the Amra Hotel, Amman from the 27th September to 6th October.

For an evaluation of your portfolio, contact Mr Tony Findley M.A. Amra Hotel, Amman Tel: Amman 815071/80 Telex: 22012

Growth Investments Limited

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Cinema **CONCORD**
Tel: 44082-44280
POLICE ACADEMY
(Colour)
Tel: 677420
Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **AL-HUSSEIN**
Tel: 22117
SKATE TOWN
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema **RAINBOW**
Tel: 25155
ROMANCING THE STONE
"Colour"
3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **ZAHARAN**
Tel: 23171
THE INTENT
"Colour"
"Italian"
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema **OPERA**
THE MAID
(Colour)
"Arabic Film"
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema **PALESTINE**
Tel: 22117
1- LAND OF FIRE
2- STEEL BALL
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema **RAGHADAN**
Tel: 22198
HANNA K.
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Reagan says U.S. ready for constructive negotiations

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, declaring he is ready for "constructive negotiations" with the Soviet Union proposed Monday the senior experts on the two sides meet regularly to reduce tensions and the threat of war.

"We recognise that there is no sane alternative to negotiations on arms control and other issues between our two nations," Mr. Reagan said in a prepared speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

Having condemned the Soviets in the past as an "evil empire," Mr. Reagan shifted gears and said, "while there will still be clear differences, there is every reason why we should do all that is possible to shorten that distance."

A senior U.S. official said one measure Mr. Reagan had in mind to make use of the recently improved "hotline" between Washington and Moscow to prevent war by miscalculation.

"America has repaired its

strength," Mr. Reagan said. "We have invigorated our alliances and friendships. We are ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union."

In a major step in that direction, Mr. Reagan will meet at the White House for three or four hours Friday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. During his 44 months' in the White House, U.S.-Soviet relations have been strained to their worst point of the cold war of the 1950s.

All major negotiations on arms control, including efforts to reduce the level of nuclear weapons are in suspension. Cultural and scientific accords also have lapsed. But Mr. Reagan said he is com-

mitted to "redoubling" his efforts to attain a ban on chemical weapons, a cutback in U.S. and Soviet ground troops in Central Europe and a treaty reversing the growth of nuclear weapons stockpiles.

"We need to find ways to reduce — and eventually to eliminate — the threat and use of force in solving international disputes," he said.

Mr. Reagan said he will suggest that the two governments establish regular meetings between cabinet officers and other top officers "on the whole agenda of issues before us, including the problem of needless obstacles to understanding."

He said the talks could consider exchanges of weapons development and arms purchase plans. Additionally, Mr. Reagan said ways should be found by next spring to have Soviet and U.S. observers at each other's nuclear test sites.

The president also called for a beginning of negotiations in Vienna by the end of this year or in early 1985 on ways to prevent the militarisation of space.

While Mr. Reagan did not accept the Soviets' demand for a test ban preceding the talks, he said that once they are under way, "we would consider what measures of restraint both sides might take while negotiations proceed."

He urged Moscow to agree to hold "periodic consultations at policy level" to reduce tensions in various regions, saying Secretary of State George Shultz would take that subject up here with Mr. Gromyko on Wednesday.

"Spheres of influence are a thing of the past," Mr. Reagan said. "Differences between American and Soviet interests are not. The objectives of this political dialogue will be to help avoid miscalculation..."

India to get MiG-29s before Soviet allies

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP) — India will receive an initial batch of about 40 new supersonic MiG-29 "fulcrum" fighters from the Soviet Union, with the first to arrive before the end of the year, the authoritative International Defence Review (IDR) reported Monday.

Quoting a senior Indian defence official, the IDR said delivery comes under a contract signed in August and that talks about the purchase of additional fighters and their eventual license production were expected to take place at a later date.

The IDR said it was believed that India will get the planes before the Soviet Air Force is fully equipped with it and before it is deployed with the Warsaw Pact forces.

It said this was a departure from normal Soviet policy of exporting aircraft only when domestic demands have been met. The magazine added that India insisted on urgent delivery because it felt that

the balance of power in the region was upset by the sale of American F-16's to Pakistan.

The twin-engined MiG 29's, described as having a maximum speed of about mach 2.3 and a range of about 800 kilometres with four air-to-air missiles, is likely to be assembled at the Bangalore facility of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., according to the report. That company has built several versions of the older MiG-21. Current production also involves MiG-27 fighter of which it is planned to build some 200, said the monthly, published in Geneva and widely read in the international arms industry and in defence ministries.

It noted that India also is scheduled to receive this month the first of 40 Mirage 2000 fighters it ordered from France but added that the MiG-29 deal would appear to rule out any plans of building the French aircraft under license.

Labour MP injured as U.K. miners battle police

LONDON (R) — A left-wing member of parliament was injured in a battle between police and coalminers Monday as Britain's national pit strike entered its 29th week.

Six policemen and several strikers were also injured as about 5,000 pickets bombarded police with stones and bottles for two hours, a police spokesman said.

The pickets at Maltby Colliery in Yorkshire were trying to stop seven strike-breakers going to work.

Kevin Barron, 37, an oppo-

sition Labour Party politician and former miner, was taken to hospital with arm injuries after telling reporters he was attacked by police while trying to stop the violence.

A crucial week of talks was expected to begin Monday on the strike, called in protest at the state-run coal board's plans to shut 20 run-down pits and shed 20,000 jobs.

They take place in the shadow of an independent report by a leading firm of stockbrokers that the strike has cost Britain £1.5 billion (\$1.8 billion) and is costing at least £50 million (\$60 million) a week.

The calculation by Tony Baron, chief economist with a major London stockbroker, is far higher than estimates given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

His report also said the strike was partly responsible for sterling's recent heavy fall against the dollar.

Ties with Soviets take spotlight in U.S. campaign

WASHINGTON (R) — The chilly state of U.S.-Soviet relations has taken the spotlight in the American presidential campaign as both candidates prepare for meetings this week with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

President Reagan addressed the United Nations Monday and is expected to meet Mr. Gromyko in Washington on Friday. They chatted briefly at a U.N. reception Sunday night and Mr. Reagan later called for "constructive" relations with Moscow to create a safer world.

Democratic challenger Walter Mondale is due to meet Mr. Gromyko in New York on Thursday at Mr. Gromyko's invitation.

Mr. Mondale, who was scheduled to campaign in Texas Monday trails far behind Mr. Reagan in polls for the Nov. 6 election.

Mr. Reagan's brief encounter with Mr. Gromyko Sunday night

was his first meeting with a high Soviet official in his three and a half years as president.

Mr. Mondale has roundly criticised what he calls a lack of direct dialogue between Mr. Reagan and Moscow.

After Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gromyko chatted briefly twice at the U.N. reception Sunday night, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters: "There were a lot of smiles and nodding of the head and a fair amount of laughter."

U.S. political analysts have said they expect no immediate results from the Reagan-Gromyko White House meeting on Friday. The two are expected to discuss Moscow's refusal to resume nuclear arms talks unless the United States removes Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Western Europe.

In remarks after Sunday night's reception, Mr. Reagan called for frank and open discussions with Moscow.

150 Filipinos rescued as volcano explodes again

LEGASPI, Philippines (R) — Rescue teams saved about 150 people from torrents of scalding mud Monday as Mount Mayon volcano in the central Philippines exploded again, threatening towns and villages with streams of lava.

The provincial constabulary said military jeeps reached the villagers, who had been trapped since Sunday by two rivers of boiling mud pouring down the slopes of the volcano.

Mayon, which began erupting two weeks ago, exploded with renewed fury Monday. Witnesses said the blast was intense as one at dawn Sunday which sent tremors rolling through the area and forced 50,000 people to flee their homes.

Towering columns of fire belched from the main crater of the 2,476 metre high volcano after the latest explosion. Officials widened the danger zone as huge glowing boulders rained from the sky and rivers of lava swept towards inhabited areas.

Choking clouds of ash reduced visibility to zero in some places. Roads were coated to a depth of 13 centimetres.

There was no immediate word of any casualties after the latest explosion. But officials in Legaspi, 15 kilometres from Mayon, said they feared the streams of lava would reach the outskirts of the town and engulf neighbouring inhabited areas.

Poland attacks German unification idea

By Matthew C. Vita
Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Poland's Communist authorities have unleashed a barrage of attacks on West Germany's recent talks of German reunification in a tactic that touches domestic emotions and pleases Moscow at the same time.

The campaign, led by Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and waged daily by the official media, comes as Poland prepares to receive West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Warsaw in late November.

Mr. Genscher would be the highest-ranking official from a NATO country to visit Poland since Mr. Jaruzelski imposed martial law in December 1981 and crushed the Solidarity Free Trade Union Movement. The Genscher visit is viewed here as an important milestone in ending Poland's political isolation from the West.

The anti-German campaign mirrored the propaganda battle waged by Moscow against East German leader Erich Honecker's planned September visit to Bonn, which eventually was postponed under Soviet pressure.

But the Warsaw attacks have continued since Mr. Honecker called off the trip. In the most recent criticism, government spokesman Jerzy Urban last Tuesday accused West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl of failing to see that "trends developing in his country pose a threat to security and peace."

Poland's official media have accused members of Mr. Kohl's conservative government of seeking to undermine the 1970s tre-

aties signed by the Social Democratic government in Bonn normalising relations with Poland.

They have criticised both conservative West German cabinet ministers such as Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann as well as West Germany's Roman Catholic Church for maintaining links to "revanchist" organisations supporting German reunification and a return to Germany's 1937 borders.

More than a third of modern-day Poland was German territory before World War II.

Gen. Jaruzelski, in a sharply worded attack on West Germany in a July 21 speech commemorating the 40th anniversary of Communist rule, declared that "the prevention of the return of

NEWS ANALYSIS

powerful German expansionism" was an essential condition for peace.

"We, the Polish people, remember vividly the September 1939 tragedy and the reasons behind Hitler's invasion of Poland," he said. "We have to view the present West German policy in its full historical context."

The anti-German campaign is questioned by some Western diplomats as ill-timed, noting that the Genscher visit will help the Communist government's efforts to improve Poland's international image and restore economic relations with the West.

"If they don't turn down the heat soon, something's got to give," said one diplomat, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

EXPLORING COMMON AREA: U.S. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (right) in President Ronald Reagan (third from left) receives New York Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Queen Elizabeth begins Canadian tour

LONDON (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip left London Monday for a two-week tour of Canada.

The Queen is Canada's head of state and aims to visit the country every year.

Her tour, originally set for the summer but postponed when then-Prime Minister John Turner called a snap general election, takes her to three provinces, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba.

The Queen and Prince Philip begin the tour with a walkabout in Moncton, New Brunswick, Monday afternoon just a week after Pope John Paul visited the town and drew huge crowds.

A minor earthquake shook the town Sunday but officials said it would not affect the Queen's schedule.

The royal couple were to be greeted by Conservative Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who took office less than a month ago after beating Mr. Turner's Liberals in the election.

The Queen and her husband will take part in celebrations marking the bicentenary of New Brunswick's founding by loyalists who left the United States after the war of independence.

After a meeting in Ottawa with Mr. Mulroney on Wednesday, they will board the royal yacht Bri-

tannia for a nine-day cruise on Lake Ontario, going ashore on most days to meet the people.

The couple will join Toronto's 150th birthday party before the Queen flies on alone to spend the last four days of the tour in Manitoba. Prince Philip is flying to meetings in Egypt and Japan.

The Queen paid a brief visit to Canada last year as did her son, Prince Charles, and his wife, Princess Diana.

At the end of her tour, the Queen, an avid horse-racing fan, heads for the United States on Oct. 7 for a week-long private visit to thoroughbred stud farms in Kentucky and Wyoming.

Mulroney to visit Washington today

OTTAWA (R) — New Canadian leader Brian Mulroney, making his international debut, flies to Washington Tuesday for talks with President Reagan.

The meeting will take place only eight days after Mulroney took over as Conservative Prime Minister and in middle of a week of major foreign policy initiatives for Mr. Reagan.

The Mulroney-Reagan talks will focus on international issues and officials on both sides hope that relations, often testy during the 16-year reign of former Canadian leader Pierre Trudeau, will now improve.

Mr. Mulroney met Mr. Reagan in Washington in June when still opposition leader and White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Tuesday's 45-minute meeting and working lunch will be "an outgrowth of the rapport established between the two on that occasion."

The meeting would concentrate mainly on international security issues, he said.

During the election campaign that ended in a crushing victory for him, Mr. Mulroney pledged to increase Canadian defence spending.

Basques protest French extradition of guerrillas

BILBAO, Spain (R) — Angry demonstrators staged violent incidents in more than 10 towns across the Spanish Basque country Sunday night to protest against a French decision to extradite three suspected Basque guerrillas to Spain, police said Monday.

Protesters in the Basque area of France also clashed with police in several places.

The biggest demonstrations in Spain took place in Bilbao and San Sebastian. There were several clashes with police but no reports of serious injuries.

In Bilbao hundreds of protesters set municipal buses on fire and shattered windows of local banks. In San Sebastian demonstrators hurled stones and petrol bombs at police and there were several bomb threats at the International Film Festival.

Protesters in Renteria set up barricades and cut traffic on a main highway.

In Mondragon, protesters shouting anti-government slogans attacked the local headquarters of the ruling Socialist Party, which had fought for the extradition of the Basques.

France said Sunday it had decided to extradite three Basque exiles to Spain and expel four others to the African state of Togo, a major change of policy. The government had previously shielded Spanish Basque exiles behind France's tradition as a land of asylum for political dissidents.

The seven Basques, who are all wanted by Madrid on murder and assault charges, started a hunger strike last month to protest against extradition.

They have appealed against the French decision to France's Council of State, the country's highest authority on administrative issues, and a ruling is expected by mid-week.

Giscard d'Estaing reelected to National Assembly

PARIS (R) — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was swept from the Elysee three years ago by Socialist Francois Mitterrand, makes a triumphant comeback to the political scene this week after winning a seat in the National Assembly by a landslide.

The 58-year-old centre-right politician won a by-election in the Puy-De-Dome constituency in central France, where he has his roots, taking 63.24 per cent of the vote to capture the heaviest poll by any candidate including himself in the past 28 years.

Socialist Michele Andre finished second with 20.24 per cent. The extreme right-wing National Front and the Communists both had poor results, polling 6.30 and 6.15 per cent of the vote respectively.

The Law-and-Order, anti-immigrant national front won 9.2 per cent of the vote in the constituency and a shock 11 per cent nationally in polling for the European Parliament in June.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has not indicated whether he might attempt to recapture the presidency

after a 1982 change in administrative statutes had made extradition possible "for acts of violence leading to death," and described the accusations against the three men facing a return to Spain as "extremely grave."

Commentators said political factors had prevailed as France attempted to reassure its neighbour that it would no longer serve as a safe haven for suspected Basque guerrillas.

The seven are suspected members of the Basque Separatist Movement ETA. They began their hunger strike last month when a court in Pau ruled they should be extradited. That decision was upheld by the supreme court of appeals in Paris on Friday.

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Brazilian leader breaks his leg

BRASILIA (R) — Brazilian Vice-President Aureliano Chaves fell while horse-riding on his ranch and broke his right leg, his spokesman said. Mr. Chaves was rushed to hospital in Tres Pintas, 300 kilometres south of here, with a broken thigh-bone. Spokesman Jose Batista Correia said, President Joao Figueiredo, whose six-year term as Brazil's fifth military head of state, since a 1964 coup, ends next month, is currently in Sao Paulo for treatment of a spine ailment.

University to study Halley's Comet

GAINESVILLE, Florida (AP) — Halley's Comet will be examined by University of Florida scientists in both ground and space experiments when the famous celestial traveller swings near the sun in about two years. The university, in cooperation with colleges in Paris and Marseilles, France, plan to place an instrument aboard the European Space Agency's probe into the cloud-like mass near the comet's head, said Dr. Jerry Weinberg, head of the University of Florida Space Astronomy Lab.

University telescopes in Hawaii, and possibly Antarctica, also will be trained on the celestial event. In July 1985 the European Space Agency will launch the probe into what's known as the coma, the bright part of the comet surrounding the nucleus, said Dr. Weinberg. The probe, being named Giotto after the Italian artist who painted a madonna and child with Halley's Comet in the background, is expected to reach the comet in March 1986 when it will be the closest to earth in 76 years.

Embassies' officials ordered to halt street jogging

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet authorities have given the thumbs down to jogging in Moscow streets and ordered Western embassies to stop their staff taking part in "fun runs." Diplomatic sources said that a note to embassies from the Foreign Ministry said it "had become known" that dozens of foreigners were taking part in runs together through city streets, often in the rush hour. Such activities could cause injury and "interfere with the normal life of the city." They should only be carried out in parks and in official sporting facilities, the note said. This referred mainly to a regular Monday evening "fun run" that has become something of a tradition for resident Western diplomats, businessmen and journalists, the sources said.

Soviet women spend more time on housework than men

MOSCOW (R) — Married women in the Soviet Union spend an average of 73 minutes a day on housework compared with 12 minutes contributed by their husbands, according to a report published recently. The official news agency TASS said the authors of the report, which analyses changes in domestic routines, said the time women spent cooking and cleaning was an improvement over the 1920s daily average of four-and-a-half hours. They made no comment on the imbalance between the sexes. Soviet newspapers frequently publish complaints by married women, almost all of whom have jobs, that their husbands do little to help them run the household and rear the children.

Motorists face fines for sprucing up cars

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet motorists were told they faced fines for trying to smarten up their cars by changing the lights, bumpers or front grille or installing tinted windows. The trade union newspaper Trud said a law that came into force this month made it an offence to carry out alterations that distinguished a car from others of the same model. Only three basic family cars are sold in the Soviet Union and many owners like to customise them by fitting lamp clusters or big bumpers. Trud said motorists would be in trouble for driving cars that were dented or badly scratched. It was an offence to use a car which looked untidy or was an offence to the eye, it said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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USE YOUR TRUMPS WISELY

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J98
♥ J2
♦ 1084
♣ A Q J 9 5

WEST EAST
♠ 6 ♠ 542
♥ A K 10 8 6 4 ♥ 9
♦ A 7 5 ♦ Q J 9 6 2
♣ 10 6 3 ♣ 8 7 4 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 10 7 3
♥ Q 7 5 3
♦ K 3
♣ K

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♥.

They tell all sorts of stories about what happens to players who trump their partner's ace. But like all maxims, there are many times when it is right to ignore the old bromides.

This hand comes from a team match played many years ago. The bidding at the two tables was identical. Note that North did not have enough strength to introduce his club suit, and had to settle for a raise of his partner's suit.

The defense started the

same way at the two tables

— West led the king of hearts and continued with the ace. At one table East shuffled a club and West continued with a third heart. Declarer ruffed in dummy, drew trumps and then ran five clubs when the ten came down in three rounds. He ended up with an overtrick.

At the other table, East saw that he could not over-ruff the table. He also realized that dummy's club suit was a threat—even if West held the king, it was finessable.

If the contract was to be defeated, the defenders would have to take four tricks quickly. It seemed that the diamond suit offered the best chance for the defense, so at trick two East committed a "heinous crime"—he ruffed his partner's ace. He shifted to the queen of diamonds and two tricks in that suit forced declarer to concede one down.

Perhaps we should change the maxim to read: "Do not ruff your partner's ace unless you have a good reason to do so." And pay no attention to other bridge adages if you have a sound reason to disregard the advice offered.